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DAILY REPORT

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 226

23 November 1982

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JAPAN, PRC AGREE ON TRADE ROUTE THROUGH DPRK

OW201009 Tokyo KYODO in English 0936 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 20, KYODO -- Chinese and Japanese traders have agreed to use North Korea as an entrepot for two-way trade between Japan and two northeast Chinese provinces on an experimental basis, trade and shipping sources said Saturday.

The plan, first conceived by Chinese trading officials to shorten shipment delays, has reportedly received the blessings of the North Korean authorities, the sources said. The plan calls for shipping Chinese goods produced in Jilin and Heilongjiang by train to North Korean port of Chongjin for transshipment to Japan.

The sources stressed that the transit plan is purely on an experimental basis and said the first consignment is expected to set sail for Japan next January.

Trading officials from Heilongjiang and Jilin brought up the transit idea during a visit to Japan last October. They told their Japanese trading partners that transshipment through North Korea would base congestion problems at the Chinese port of Dalian and speed up delivery, the sources said.

CPSU APPROACHES JCP ON ANTIWAR CAMPAIGNS

OW221113 Tokyo KYODO in English 1106 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 22, KYODO -- The Soviet Union twice approached the Japanese Communist Party (JCP) earlier this year, urging it to take a common stand in antiwar campaigns, a senior party official said Monday. Tomio Nishizawa, the JCP chief spokesman on international affairs, told a news conference that the Soviet Communist Party outlined Moscow's common-front strategy in two letters addressed to the JCP last April and May.

Both letters called on the Japanese Communist Party to adopt a common front in waging mass anti-war campaigns, arguing that "realistic policies" adopted by countries allied to the United States could exercise a restraining influence over the arms buildup policy pursued by the Reagan administration.

The two letters from Moscow, which the JCP made public for the first time Monday, were purportedly written after the late President Leonid Brezhnev made an appeal against the nuclear arms race at the Soviet labor union congress last March.

Nishizawa said the JCP decided to release the two Soviet letters as Brezhnev's death earlier this month marked the end of a stage in Soviet foreign policy.

REPRESENTATIVE FOR SRV BILATERAL TALKS NAMED

OW181311 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 18, KYODO -- The Foreign Ministry will dispatch Hiroaki Fujii, councillor in the ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, to Vietnam Friday for week-long exchange of views on the Southeast Asian situation and bilateral relations, ministry officials said Thursday.

Fujii will seek information on Hanoi's latest policies on China and the Soviet Union and the five-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and on possible solutions to the Kampuchean problem through frank talks with officials of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry.

The Japanese ministry hopes that the results of Fujii's talks in Hanoi will prove suggestive for Japan's Asian policy at a time of fast change following the birth of a new Kremlin leadership and the recent Beijing-Moscow move toward normalization of their relations.

Fujii is the highest ranking ministry official to be sent to Hanoi since the ministry dispatched Akitane Kiuchi, head of the Asian Affairs Bureau, to Vietnam in May last year.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAKURAUCHI ARRIVES IN GENEVA

OW221119 Tokyo KYODO in English 1045 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva, Nov 22, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi arrived here Monday to attend a GATT ministerial conference where Japan's trade policy is expected to come under close scrutiny from its major trading partners.

Japanese officials said Sakurauchi plans to have a series of bilateral meetings with the United States and representatives of other major trading partners before the GATT session opening Wednesday. Conference sources said Japan is likely to bear the full brunt of discontent from the United States and European trading partners who are reeling under the grip of a severe depression and high unemployment.

Japanese officials said Sakurauchi will have a series of bilateral meetings with officials of the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), plus South Korea, India and Pakistan Tuesday morning, followed by bilateral talks with U.S. chief trade representative William Brock later in the day. On Wednesday, Sakurauchi also plans to have separate talks with French Trade Minister Michel Jobert and West German Economic Minister Otto Lambsdorff.

The series of bilateral preconference talks will be focused on Sakurauchi's meeting with Brock Tuesday in which the two are expected to discuss ways to promote a common approach to ensure that the multilateral GATT ministerial conference could carry out some positive business, Japanese conference sources said.

Apart from multilateral trade matters, Sakurauchi and Brock are also likely to look into some bilateral trade disputes between the two countries, the sources said. Pending trade issues between the United States and Japan range from the American demand for complete liberalization of Japanese imports of beef and citrus products and reduction of customs duties for tobacco and 120 categories of farm products.

A boost for the hard-liner ranks in the U.S. Congress following the recent mid-term elections is likely to reinforce the U.S. administration's tough stand against Tokyo over the pending trade disputes, Japanese sources said.

Apart from the United States, Sakurauchi is expected to have some heated talks in his meeting with the French trade minister Wednesday, the sources said. The French Government reportedly is considering new restrictions against the import of a list of seven Japanese products, including color TV's and numerically-controlled machine tools. The French Government recently ordered imported Japanese-made video tape-recorders to be customs cleared at poitiers in what the Japanese regard as a clear-cut violation of GATT rules.

In his talks with ASEAN government delegates, Sakurachi is likely to face ASEAN demands for a Japan-ASEAN ministerial conference to discuss bilateral trade issues. ASEAN countries have been unhappy with Japan's trade policies and said Japan should also open its market to products from the developing countries as it did to the developed world.

JAPAN, IRAN AGREE ON RESUMING OIL PROJECT

OW111005 Tokyo KYODO in English 0922 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Tehran, Nov 11, KYODO -- Japan and Iran have agreed to set up six working groups to undertake preparatory work for resumption of a long-stalled petrochemical project in Iran, Japanese delegation sources said Thursday. The sources said the groups will be made up of nine officials of Japan's Mitsui group and 22 engineers of Iran's National Petrochemical Co. (NPC), the Iranian partner in the mammoth project.

The groups are expected to undertake a number of activities, including examination of war damage to facilities in the project, estimation of the time and funds needed for its completion and maintenance and repair of the facilities, the sources said.

The two sides also agreed to set up a steering committee to make an evaluation of the preparatory work every month. The committee is to consist of seven executives of Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co. (IJPC), NPC and Iran Chemical Development Co. (ICDC), the major Japanese partner.

The Iranian side has been requesting that the Japanese side inspect the war-damaged construction site as soon as possible, but Japan has rejected the request, asserting that three conditions should first be met. The three are termination of the Iran-Iraqi war, restoration of order at the site and the opening of air transportation to the site, the sources said.

Preparatory examinations of the project site will thus first be conducted by the Iranian side, the sources said. Iran is said to be preparing to send two officials to Tokyo shortly to negotiate with the Japanese construction firms concerned on deferred payment.

NAKASONE MAINTAINS LEAD IN PREELECTION POLLS

OW230805 Tokyo KYODO in English 0614 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Nov 23, KYODO -- After month-long campaigning, four men running for president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party will find Wednesday whether they will survive a primary and move on to a run-off contest to succeed outgoing Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

Ballots mailed to party headquarters by LDP members and associates across the nation will be counted in the primary designed to pick three of the four candidates who have been on the campaign trail in a bid to become new party president, a post which carries with it the post of prime minister.

Veteran conservative Yasuhiro Nakasone, who has been a member of the House of Representatives since 1947, is an overwhelming pre-election favorite.

Running against Nakasone, director general of the Administrative Agency, are Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, and Ichiro Nakagawa, director general of the Science and Technology Agency.

All four men are members of Suzuki's cabinet, but all except Nakasone have been waging the campaign with the support of party factions opposed to Suzuki and groups which make up the "mainstream" grouping. There are reports that if Nakasone polled more than a majority of ballots in the primary, it is possible that there would be no run-off contest scheduled for Thursday.

He would be formally named party president by acclamation at a special party convention. The results of the primary will probably be made known around 2:30 to 3 p.m. Wednesday.

DIET TO CONVENE 26 NOV TO ELECT PREMIER

OW191357 Tokyo KYODO in English 1049 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 19 KYODO -- The 97th extraordinary Diet will be convened on November 26 to elect Japan's new prime minister and approve the supplementary budget for fiscal 1982, it was formally decided Friday. The decision was made after approval was obtained from each Cabinet minister in turn.

The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party hopes the duration of the extraordinary Diet session will be about 25 days, although the length of the session will be formally decided on November 25.

The election of Japan's new prime minister to replace Zenko Suzuki who earlier expressed his intention to step down from office will be conducted on November 26.

The ruling party is now holding a primary election to choose three out of the four candidates who will stand in another election to select the new LDP president. LDP Diet members will vote in the second election on November 25.

The new president will be the LDP candidate for prime minister and is expected by virtue of the LDP's majority to be elected premier during the opening session of the extraordinary Diet.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS -- Tokyo, Nov 19, KYODO -- Ryukichi Imai, businessman-turned-ambassador, has been named to represent Japan at the Geneva disarmament conference, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday. Mitsutaka Akiha, envoy to Mongolia, has appointed ambassador to Bulgaria to replace Susumu Matsubara who has been named ambassador to Poland, the announcement said. The appointments were approved at a regular Cabinet meeting the same day. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0153 GMT 19 Nov 82 OW]

SOUTH KOREAN WAR EXERCISE 'SUNGONG 82' PLAYED

SK220436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 22 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique held a provocative war exercise with the mobilization of puppet air force units, according to a report from Seoul on November 20.

This play with fire, called "Sungong 82" operations was staged with main emphasis put on all-weather bombing. A frantic air-to-air and air-to-ground firing was also held. This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique at the dictates of the U.S. imperialists, is further stepping up war preparations to attack the North, fanning up a war fever against us.

U.S. AWARD TO SOUTH'S CHIEF OF STAFF RIDICULED

SK221110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 22 (KCNA) -- A despicable "commendation" farce of the master and servant took place in South Korea on November 19, according to a report. That day commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea Sennewald awarded a "merit order" in the name of the U.S. Government to the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the puppet army for his big "effective service" in charge of the "exercise of the Combined Ground Forces" of the U.S. troops and the puppet army during the "Team Spirit-82" military rehearsals.

This is a shameless drama of the U.S. imperialist aggressors for veiling the master-servant relations between them and further encouraging the puppets to the provocation of new war.

Everyone knows that the U.S. imperialist aggressors have completely seized the control of the South Korean puppet army, dictating it at will, and the South Korean puppet army is a colonial mercenary army which acts on the orders of the U.S. imperialists, serving to execute their policy of aggression and war. It is an undeniable fact, therefore, that the brasshats or officers of the South Korean puppet army cannot issue any slight order without the watch, control or permission of the U.S. Army.

Yet, the U.S. imperialists awarded even an "order" to the puppet, talking about his "effective service" in the command of the "combined forces" and the like. This is a foolish trick to make it appear as if the South Korean puppets had any "commanding right" and thereby cover up the nature of the South Korean puppet army as a colonial mercenary army and mislead public opinion.

KWP GROUP VISITING PRC FETED BY CPC

SK230444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Yi Hwa-son, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and vice-director of its department, on a visit to China toured Beijing and local areas of China.

The International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China arranged a banquet in honour of the delegation on November 9 in Beijing.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation and Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su. Present there were Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, Liu Xinquan, advisor to the department, and other personages concerned.

The delegation visited the woolen yarn processing mill and the school children's educational centre in Beijing and toured Guangzhou and a special economic district of Guangdong Province, Hainan Island, Shanghai and other places and inspected factories, rural villages and cultural establishments.

ENVOY OF FRENCH PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR VISIT

SK222316 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2231 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 22 (KCNA) -- Francois de Grossouvre, charge de mission to the president of the Republic of France, flew into Pyongyang on November 22. He was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Chon Chun-ki and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chon In-chol.

Banquet for Envoy

SK230458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 23 (KCNA) -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet for Francois de Grossouvre, charge de mission to the president of the Republic of France, at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of November 22.

Vice-premier Chong Chun-ki spoke first at the banquet. A significant meeting between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and respected President Francois Mitterrand in Pyongyang in February last year was an epochal event in developing the friendly relations between our two countries, he said.

Today the French Government and people under the leadership of respected President Mitterrand are maintaining the line of "socialism of French type", striving for the country's independent development and social progress, defending world peace and developing relations with the Third World countries, he noted, and stated: We sincerely wish the French Government and people great success in the work to realize their desire and goal.

Referring to the relations between Korea and France, he said: If our two countries aspiring after cha'usong (independence) expand and develop the friendly relations, this will contribute to the common cause of defending peace and security in Asia, Europe and the rest of the world.

Francois de Grossouvre spoke next. He said: We were deeply moved by the fact that the President Kim Il-song received president Francois Mitterrand and accorded hospitality to him when he visited your country.

Noting that the relations between our two countries have developed more favorably since May 1981, he said that friendly contacts between the two countries have been strengthened. Through such contacts and frank and open-hearted talks, he said, we have developed the relations between the two countries.

He declared: France expresses solidarity with the Korean people who are undergoing sufferings due to the unjust division of Korea which had been a united state with a long-standing culture. We of France will spare no efforts to help accelerate the reunification of Korea.

The attendants at the banquet raised glasses to the friendship between the peoples of Korea and France, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of his excellency respected President Francois Mitterrand.

DPRK ENVOY TO CUBA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

SK190447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 19 (KCNA) -- Pak Yong-se, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Cuba, presented his credentials on November 12 to Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice-president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, according to a report. Present on the occasion was Cuban Foreign Minister Isidora Malmierca Peoli.

In his talk after the presentation ceremony, the vice-president of the Council of State said that the friendly relations between Cuba and Korea were now developing very favourably. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

KWP GREETES SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

SK190458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 19 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on November 17 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Gerardo Iglesias upon the latter's election as new general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party. The message reads:

We extend our congratulations and comradely greetings to you on your election as new general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party.

We wholeheartedly wish the Central Committee of your party with you as its general secretary big success in implementing the party's line of upholding chajusong (independence) in achieving the democratic development of the country and defending the rights and interests of the working people.

Believing that the excellent friendly and cooperative relations established between our two parties will continue to develop favourably in the future, we take this opportunity of wishing you new success in your responsible work.

MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER THANKS KIM IL-SONG

SK180444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 18 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks from Mohamed Ghazalibin Shafie, minister of foreign affairs of Malaysia, leaving our country on November 16. The message reads:

As I leave the airspace of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, may I once again express my sincerest gratitude for the warm and generous hospitality that was extended to me and my delegation.

I particularly like to express my deep appreciation to Your Excellency for having given me the opportunity of exchanging views with you personally. I believe that the discussions I have had with Your Excellency and with your excellency's ministers have contributed towards enhanced relations between our two countries. I take away with me good memories and the satisfaction of a meaningful visit. Please accept, excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON REUNIFICATION CLOSES

SK171017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, November 15 (KNS-KCNA) -- The International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and peaceful Reunification of Korea closed in Tokyo on November 15 after successfully discussing its agenda items. The closing session took place at the Japan Youth Hall, the venue of the conference, on November 15.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the session.

It adopted also a resolution on the reunification of Korea, an appeal to the world youth and students and a letter to South Korean youth and students.

Kimio Okubo, representative member of the Japanese Organising Committee and director of the general affairs Department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), made a closing address at the meeting. He called for conducting a broad movement for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea among the youth and students of the world and building up stronger world opinion supporting it, as discussed and confirmed by the entire attendants at the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

He appealed to all the delegates to the conference to unite firmly and fight vigorously under the slogan "Korea is one."

Speeches were made first at the second-day session on the previous day. Then the conference was divided into three subcommittees: The first subcommittee dealt with the struggle supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the second subcommittee the struggle demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the third subcommittee the struggle for solidarity with the South Korean youth and students in their struggle for democracy against imperialism and fascism.

The speakers in unison scathingly denounced the new war provocation manoeuvres and the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who are obstructing Korea's reunification and strongly demanded the U.S. imperialist aggression troops to withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along their nuclear and other lethal weapons.

They warmly supported the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and expressed their firm determination to intensify the solidarity movement in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea after the International Conference of the Youth.

The Japanese Organising Committee for the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea arranged a banquet at the Japan Youth Hall on the evening of November 14 in honour of the foreign delegates to the conference.

During the conference, a photo exhibition showing the successes achieved by the Korean people in the revolution and construction was open at the Japan Youth Hall. A photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was placed in the exhibition hall.

Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), hosted a reception at Choson University on November 15 upon the conclusion of the conference with great success.

The attendants of the reception drank toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

VRPR DISCUSSES BENEFITS OF NORTH'S TRADE POLICY

SK200333 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Dialogue from the feature program: "My Chuche Fatherland"; participants not identified]

[Text] [First speaker] In today's program of "My Chuche Fatherland" prepared for you, listeners, we are going to have a talk on the topic of the North's developing trade on the principle of protecting the national economy. We are here together to share thoughts on the North's trade. Transactions and exchanges of commodities between countries are trade. Through trade, domestic and international markets are linked together; so are the national economy and the international economy.

[Second speaker] Exactly. Economic relations between countries are established by way of trade. Therefore, we can say that the question of how to develop trade is, in the long run, an important issue connected with a country's international prestige.

[First speaker] Yes. You seem to be saying that in establishing economic relations with other countries and developing trade, the most important thing is to thoroughly reject the flunkeyist trend and to firmly maintain an independent position.

[Second speaker] Why not? In this connection, since liberation the North has not allowed the introduction of anything which could subordinate it economically to other countries. The North has established economic relations with other countries and has developed trade on the principle of thoroughly protecting the national economy and guaranteeing complete sovereignty and equality.

[First speaker] I want to know the North's principle, position and stand in developing trade.

[Second speaker] We can talk at length about that. In this regard, we can, I think, get a good grasp of the situation on the basis of the North's stand in establishing economic relations with advanced nations -- including socialist countries, such as the Soviet Union -- when the North's level of and technological development was not high, right after liberation and after the ceasefire, and on what principles the North engaged in trade.

At that time, only on the condition that its trade partners offer the raw materials it needed, did the North offer its partners raw materials which they needed. In particular, only on the condition that they buy machines made by the North, did the North offer the raw materials they requested and did it purchase machines they wanted it to buy. The North has consistently maintained such a position in its foreign trade.

[First speaker] You say that from the beginning, the North has not depended on exporting raw materials in trade but has promoted the export of processed goods, especially machinery?

[Second speaker] That's right. As you know, generally, developing nations engage in trade with advanced countries by exporting agricultural products, raw materials or semimanufactured goods and importing industrial products, especially technology-intensive machine plants.

We can say that, at the beginning, the North's trade situation was like that, given that the North took over from the (?brigandish) Japanese imperialists a backward colonial economy, totally destroyed by the war. Because the North is rich in underground resources, it could buy as many machines as possible with the money it earned by exporting these resources. But, if it had done that, it could not have escaped from the backward situation in which it would have had to continuously supply other countries with raw materials and buy machines and it would be economically subordinated; therefore the North constructed a self-reliant national economy under difficult circumstances and built the necessary machine plants by itself, even exporting them to other countries.

[First speaker] Yes, we can say that, in reality, the North's establishing economic relations with other nations and developing trade on the principle of protecting its national economy is the just, principled stand which has helped promote the construction of a self-supporting economy and trade development and has enhanced the country's international prestige. If it had exported only raw materials and imported processed goods in trade with advanced countries from the beginning, when its level of technological development was not high, the North would now possess only empty mountains full of holes.

[Second speaker] Absolutely. If we are not going to depend economically on other countries, we should certainly construct a self-reliant economy. Only when we construct a self-supporting national economy and are economically self-reliant can we escape dependence on and subordination to other countries, can we defend our prestige and dignity as a sovereign and independent nation, and can we have a say in the international arena. Therefore, the North decided to produce necessary industrial products -- including machine plants and agricultural products -- thereby mobilizing its own funds and resources and constructing a strong self-supporting national economy with its own might and technology. The North developed trade on the principle of protecting the self-reliant national economy and is still conducting trade on that principle. Such an independent position and principle of the North is being more clearly demonstrated today.

[First speaker] Yes. Would you tell us, by citing examples, how the trade policy of the North, which is developing trade on the principles of developing the national economy and of guaranteeing complete equality and independence, displays its vitality?

[Second speaker] Yes. I think this is well substantiated by the fact that the North's level of technological development has reached a high stage, that the North exports machine plants, including technology-intensive machine tools, in large quantities and that the products of the North are gaining a reputation and monopolizing popularity in international markets.

As you know, because of their high quality, the (Kusong) (?No 3) lathe and the (?SU-50)-type all-purpose lathe produced by the North even won gold medals on the international market. In introducing the efficiency of the (SU-50)-type all purpose lathe imported from the North, the (Toho) company of Japan expressed its wonder, saying that the lathe is completely automated and is a high precision one and that because that lathe is on a higher level than Japan's (elicon) lathe, the level of North Korea's technological development exceeds one's imagination.

[First speaker] Isn't that about a 20-year old story?

[Second speaker] Yes, you are right. It happened at the beginning of the 1960's. Therefore, we can easily guess the present level of the North's technological development.

Today the North can produce all kinds of products including 70-meter-long large-scale lathes, 16-meter-long (?single) lathes, a 6,000-ton press, a 3,000-hp medium-speed engine and a 3,500-hp high-speed engine. And it produces in large quantities various kinds of modern machines -- including tractors, rice transplanting machines, automobiles and excavators -- and exports them.

[First speaker] Yes. It has been said that because of their higher quality and better efficiency than the Japanese-made ones, the rice-transplanting machines have gained a reputation in various countries, including Iran.

[Second speaker] Yes, that's right. We can say that these are many instances of this sort of thing. For example, recently, products from the North, including Suncheon cement and Wonsan machine tools, won first prizes and gold medals in international commodity exhibitions held in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Because of this, trade officials in the North have had great difficulty dealing with the rapidly increased number of buyers. The people from the North were driven into a very difficult situation when, on viewing the machines the North exhibited in Algeria and Zambia, everyone asked to be sold the machines first.

Going beyond the stage of exporting individual machine units, the North today is exporting sets of plant facilities. We can well understand this, I think, by the fact that Western news agencies, including AP, reported not long ago that a smeltry is being built in Burma with the North's facilities and technology.

[First speaker] I think that exporting plans and sets of plant facilities means that the North has reached a high level in which it exports technology. I think we cannot separate such surprising technological progress from the North's independent policy, with which it has built a self-reliant national economy and has developed trade on the principle of protecting this economy.

I think our time is up. Thank you very much for your comments today.

[Second speaker] Thank you.

HARVEST REPORTED IMPROVED OVER LAST YEAR

SK182237 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 18 (KCNA) -- Many cooperative farms of Korea have reaped this year an average of 1-2 more tons of grain from each hectare than last year to raise the perhectare grain yield to above 8-9 tons. Many cooperative farms in Pyongyang produced an average of over 8 tons of rice and over 9 tons of maize per hectare.

The average per hectare grain yield stood at over 10.2 tons in rice and 10.3 tons in maize at farm No 7, over 8.8 tons in rice and over 9.6 tons in maize at the Mangyongdae cooperative farm and at over 8.7 tons in rice and over 9.2 tons in maize at the Pongsu cooperative farm. It reached 8.3 tons in rice and 9 tons in maize at the Ta-song cooperative farm and 8 tons in rice and 9.5 tons in maize at the Chongbaek cooperative farm.

Many cooperative farms in Pyongwon County, South Pyongan Province, produced more than 8 tons of rice on an average from each hectare. In many fields the per hectare yield surpassed 12 tons.

Many cooperative farms in Sukchon County of the same province increased the average per hectare rice yield 1-2 tons above last year. Among them, the Chilri, Sasan and Komhung cooperative farms boosted the average per hectare rice output to over 8 tons, to 9-10 tons in some fields.

The average per hectare rice harvest was 8.3 tons at many workteams of the Kangan cooperative farm in Unpa County, north Hwanghae Province.

The Kiam cooperative farm in Riwon County, South Hamgyong Province, increased the per hectare grain output over 2 tons in rice and 1.5 tons in maize on an average as against last year. Scores of non-paddy and paddy fields of the cooperative farm produced 10 tons of maize and 9 tons of rice from each hectare at the maximum.

The Kongin cooperative farm in Kanggye, Chagang Province, surpassed the previous peak year by more than 1 ton in the average per hectare rice yield. The figure stood at 9 tons in many fields.

The Chonpyong cooperative farm in Huichon City of the province markedly raised the per hectare maize yield. Workteam No 4 of the cooperative farm upped the average per hectare maize output to 10 tons, even to 12 tons in some fields.

More on Rice, Corn Harvest

SK201142 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 20 (KCNA) -- A bumper harvest has been reaped in Korea this year again with the strict application of the great chuche method of farming.

According to data available, the average per hectare harvest of paddy rice in South Hamgyong Province is 1.1 tons more than last year. It shows a 1.4 ton jump in Kwon County and Tanchon City of the province.

In Kaechon County, South Pyongan Province, the average per hectare harvest has leaped 1.6 tons in paddy rice and more than 2 tons in maize above last year. 12,000 more tons of grain than last year have been gathered in Chungsan County with a sharp rise in per hectare harvest.

Chongju County, North Pyongan Province has registered an increase of more than one ton in paddy rice and 1.6 tons in maize in average per hectare harvest to boost the country's grain production by 15,000 tons up on last year. Sinuiju in the province reported a rise of 1.3 tons in the city's average per hectare harvest of paddy rice and 1.4 tons in that of maize.

A 1.7 ton gain above last year in the average per hectare yield of paddy rice was reported by Yonggang County, Nampo Municipality.

In Tongchon County, Kangwon Province, the average per hectare yield of paddy rice leaped 1.1 tons and that of maize 1.2 tons above last year.

U.S. CULTURAL CENTER IN KWANGJU ATTACKED 20 NOV

SK220206 Seoul YONHAP in English 0203 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Kwangju, Korea, Nov. 22 (YONHAP) -- A homemade explosive was tossed onto the roof of the American Cultural Center in this southwestern city late Saturday night in an unsuccessful attack on the U.S. facility, according to police.

Police said Monday no damage was reported from the attack, which took place around 11:00 p.m.

Two guards at the cultural center, who were working their normal shift, rushed to the roof when they heard the explosion and immediately put out flames with a fire extinguisher. The homemade bomb was made of a beer bottle and a newspaper fuse, police said. The Kwangju police station organized team to investigate the incident.

The U.S. facility was the object of anti-American dissidents in another unsuccessful attack on it in late 1980.

PUSAN ARSONISTS ADMIT ATTENDING LEFTIST CLASS

SK230050 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Nov 82 p 8

[Text] Taegu (YONHAP) -- Two of the 16 defendants charged with involvement in the March 18 arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan told an appeals trying panel that they attended classes on leftist ideology held at a Christian training camp last year.

Kim Myong-hui, 27, and Kang Myong-kun, 22, said Kim Hyon-chang, one of the other defendants, was also in the classes.

Kim Hyon-chang and Mun Pu-ski, both key defendants in the case, were each sentenced to death by a lower court. Kim was charged with conducting ideological classes for Mun and some of the other defendants in the Catholic Education Center in Wonju, Kangwondo, as well as in the Christian training center in Chon Won-gun, Chungchong Namdo.

Fr. Choi Kh-sik, who was the director of the Catholic Education Center in Wonju, is also among the defendants. He is charged with harboring Kim Hyon-chang, Mun and his girlfriend Kim Un-suk, also among the defendants, while they were being sought by police for suspected involvement in the arson.

CHOSON ILBO EXAMINES SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

SK201336 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "War Must Be Deterred"]

[Text] The death of Brezhnev, who led the communist camp, with its main base in Eastern Europe, set off indications that a new wave is in the making in the order of international politics, including northeast Asia. Amid such a great new wave that has started, we are compelled to take considerable interest in our relations with North Korea. What is most noteworthy is Sino-Soviet relations. These two Communist giants had already started contacts for rapprochement before the death of Brezhnev. The Beijing talks between the vice foreign ministers of the two countries were the start of such contacts, and the two countries pledged to continue the talks to do away with the hostile relations of the past 20 years.

Brezhnev's death seems to have accelerated such a move. The meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and Communist China's Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who was in Moscow, was the first top-level Sino-Soviet meeting in 13 years. The joint statement following the talks disclosed that agreement has been made on pursuing efforts to normalize the relations between the two countries. TASS observed that the new Soviet leadership is placing "great importance" on the normalization of relations with Red China. Foreign press reports note that Communist China's strongman Deng Xiaoping requested that the new Soviet regime take measures to improve Sino-Soviet relations.

Any moves attempting to bring the two countries closer together will no doubt have a considerable impact on the situation in northeast Asia, and the Kim Il-song clique in the North must welcome such a development more than anyone else, for the Sino-Soviet rapprochement will provide the Kim clique with a good opportunity to remove the awkwardness in its relations with the Soviet Union due to its leaning toward Communist China. Hence, it becomes much more likely for the clique in the North to formulate a new turn in its policy against the South. Amid such significant developments in the northeast Asian situation, the key military commanders' conference for 1982 was held on 17 November attended by the military leaders of the entire armed forces -- the army, the navy, and the air force -- and presided over by Defense Minister Yun, to analyze the overall situation on the Korean Peninsula and to discuss the defensive strategy against the North.

The military commanders' conference agreed on the analytical view that the newly emerging structure of a cold war between the United States and the Soviet Union and the signs of Sino-Soviet rapprochement are crumbling the power balance in the Far East, and that the North Korean puppets are trying to make the most of the recent development, desperately pursuing a rigid line aiming at communizing the South by force of arms.

Inasmuch as the mission of the armed forces solely consists in national defense, protecting the nation's life and property, the antennas of the armed forces must always be on the alert against the military threat from outside and ought to be sensitive to the new security situation more than anything else. Hence, it is quite proper for the armed forces to reaffirm their mission and defense preparedness to cope with the latest developments.

Even before the latest developments were in full swing, high-ranking Communist Chinese officials, including its defense minister, frequently visited North Korea following Kim Il-song's visit to Communist China, and -- showing such a military gesture as visiting the truce line -- boasted of the "militant fraternity sealed in blood," and vowed they would come to the aid of the North Korean puppets by all means available in case of a war on the Korean Peninsula. The North Korean puppet's closer relationship with the Soviet Union resulting from the Sino-Soviet rapprochement will no doubt be taken by them as another encouraging development. This proportionately increases the danger that we must cope with.

The key military commanders' conference, based on the judgment that the factors of internal unrest of the North Korea puppets, together with the objective situational changes noted above, increases the possibility of a surprise military adventure against the South, closely reviewed the defense strategy of the metropolitan area, which accounts for one-third of the population and 70 percent of the nation's wealth. The preparedness and determination displayed by the military leaders, as military experts assuming great responsibility for national defense, is the first war deterrent in itself.

Needless to say, there should not be another disaster of a war on this land. Another disaster of a war would mean the ruin of the entire nation on both sides, for such a war would mobilize highly sophisticated arms which cannot be compared to those employed in the Korean War. The South-North problems, after all, must be solved through talks, not by guns. The opportunity depends entirely on where the Kim Il-song clique's conscience stands or leans.

ROK ASKED TO SEND TROOPS TO LEBANON BY CHRISTMAS

SK200448 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] (Washington - YONHAP) The Lebanese Government was reported yesterday to have requested the South Korean Government to dispatch a garrison force of one battalion to Lebanon prior to Christmas 1982.

According to diplomatic sources in Washington, the Lebanese Government requested South Korean Government to dispatch one battalion of South Korean troops -- between 600 and 800 soldiers, the smallest single unit capable of carrying out independent duty -- to Lebanon. The Lebanese Government, however, has not announced where the South Korean troops would be deployed or how long they would stay in Lebanon, according to these diplomatic sources.

These sources also said that the Lebanese Government has requested that the South Korean Government arm the South Korean troops sent with at least enough defensive equipment to deter outside attacks, in addition to individual firearms for guarding their area of responsibility.

The Swedish Government, one of the countries that had been requested by the Lebanese Government to dispatch troops, is reported to have refused to do so because of domestic laws.

ROK FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES RESHUFFLE

SK210452 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday appointed Kim Pyong-yon, director general of the Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau, to serve as the Asian affairs director general. He succeeded Choe Tong-chin whose new assignment was not announced.

In a reshuffle of nine director general-level officials, the ministry appointed Pak Kun-wu, minister at the Korean Embassy in Nigeria, acting director general for American affairs, succeeding Kim Suk-kuy whose new assignment was also not disclosed.

Nam Hong-wu, who has been serving with the ministry's head office, was appointed director general for economic affairs. Other appointments were:

-- Chu Tong-won, consul general in Atlanta, as director general for information and cultural affairs.

-- O Chae-ki, inspector-general, as director general for consular and overseas resident affairs.

-- Song Hak-won, director general for consular and overseas resident affairs, as consul general in Atlanta, and Yi Ki-chu, director general for economic affairs, as minister at the Korean Embassy in Japan.

PEOPLE'S GREAT HURAL SESSION SCHEDULED 25-26 NOV

WA210800 Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian 24 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The 3d Session of the 10th People's Great Hural of the MPR will be held 25-26 November 1982 in accordance with the 20 October 1982 decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR.

BATMONH MEETS BURMESE AMBASSADOR

OW280641 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1717 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Oct (MONTSAME) -- J. Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the M.P.R., received U Kyaw Khin, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the Mongolian People's Republic and had a friendly talk with the latter.

BRIEFS

NEW ETHIOPIAN ENVOY -- Newly designated Ambassador Nesibu Taie of Socialist Ethiopia to the Mongolian People's Republic has arrived in Ulaanbaatar. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1705 GMT 27 Oct 82 OW]

SIMULTANEOUS RADIO BROADCASTING -- Ulaanbaatar, 1 Nov (MONTSAME) -- Preparatory work is underway on simultaneously broadcasting radio programs on the three channels of the internal city broadcast networks of Ulaanbaatar, Erdenet and Darhan. During the traditional month of Mongolian-Soviet friendship, engineering and technical workers and workers of the communications departments of these cities are doing radio channel multiplex work [rabota po uplotneniyu radiokanala] of high quality. This will enable Ulaanbaatar radio programs and also Moscow radio programs to be heard on the city networks. Multiplex channel work is an example of the successful utilization by Mongolian communications workers of the Soviet experience in solving communications problems. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1453 GMT 1 Nov 82 OW]

THAI SEA, AIR INTRUSIONS, SHELLING REPORTED

BK201216 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0424 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Nov (SPK) -- According to military sources, during the week 5-11 November, a warship of the Thai Navy carried out activities in the PRK's territorial waters 8 nautical miles from the Kampuchean island of Kaoh Kong.

The sectors west of Pailin and south of Soeng, Ta Sanh, Samlot, Dangcum, Svay Chek and Thmar Puok were shelled by 82-mm and 120-mm mortars from Thailand. Thai planes flew over Kampuchean territory 15 times between 2 and 4 km from the border. L-19's, CH-47 helicopters and C-130's planes were spotted over Preah Vihear Temples, Kon Kak, Ampil, Dangcum, Phnom Malai and Koh Kong.

SON SANN BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO PRC 20 NOV

For coverage of Democratic Kampuchean Prime Minister Son Sann's official visit to China, including talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang and banquet speeches, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 23 November China DAILY REPORT.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR SPEAKS ON OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

Speech at Phnom Penh Meeting

BK180852 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Speech by Soviet Ambassador Oleg Bostorin at a grand meeting organized by the KUFNCD National Council at the Bassac Riverfront Theater Hall on 7 November to mark the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- recorded, initial words in Russian fading into translation]

[Text] The victory of the 1917 Great October Socialist revolution has made the Soviet people the pioneers of social progress. The Soviet people were honored to be pioneers in solving various complex problems concerning the building of a new society and revolution in the country in accordance with socialism. Under the leadership of the Lenin Communist Party, the Soviet people had successfully fulfilled all those historic tasks which are of significance to world history. [Applause]

The past 65 years have brought about great changes to our country. Within a short historical period, Russia, which was a backward agricultural country, has become a country with advanced industry and significant collective agriculture. At present, the Soviet Union's industrial production is equal to that in the West European countries. Moreover, its production exceeds the production by all countries in the world in 1950. At present, the Soviet people are striving to build the country in accordance with the 11th 5-Year Plan and a program to improve the people's living standard set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress, held in February 1981.

The Great October Revolution has influenced the development of the National Liberation Movement in the world. It encouraged the oppressed people in the colonialist countries to accelerate their struggle until finally the imperialists' colonialist network was permanently toppled. Simultaneously with the birth of many new independent states, the Soviet Union declared and continues to declare its support for the interests of those young states. [Applause] Soviet-Kampuchean relations serve as concrete proof of this friendship policy. The Soviet Union and the PRK have had a longstanding tradition of cooperation. The Soviet people have always supported the Kampuchean people in their time of great misery. In fact, the Soviet people supported the Kampuchean people in their successive struggles against colonialism and for freedom and independence, against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and later on against the genocidal clique which has tried to reverse the progress of the young Kampuchean state.

The Soviet Union is one of the first countries to officially recognize the PRK and express its support for the Kampuchea people, as the other socialist countries, particularly fraternal Vietnam and Laos, have done.

During the independent development of the PRK, the Soviet Union granted a total of \$300 million gratis aid to the PRK. This aid includes aircraft, motor vehicles, various supplies, fuel oil, medicine, cloth and various other goods. At present, over 1,000 Kampuchean youths are studying in high schools and vocational and technical schools in the Soviet Union so that when they return to Kampuchea they can serve their fatherland to the fullest. Soviet specialists are fulfilling their international duty closely with Kampuchean friends in your beautiful Angkor Land. With the support of the Soviet Union, in Phnom Penh the Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship Technical Institute, the vocational training center and the Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship Hospital have been reopened, and the agricultural institute and the municipal electricity plant are being rebuilt. This year the Soviet Union and Kampuchea signed an agreement on Soviet assistance in building a station in connection with space communication. This agreement is further proof of Soviet-Kampuchean cooperation in the field of science and technology.

The Soviet Union welcomes the efforts made by the socialist countries in Indochina aimed at reducing tension in Southeast Asia. For example, we support all the good-will activities of the three fraternal Indochinese countries, such as the partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from the PRK and the proposals for the establishment of a demilitarized zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border and for the convening of an international conference on Southeast Asia. We support the proposals made by the PRK, the SRV and the LPDR for the principle of peaceful coexistence between these countries and the PRC.

We are happy to notice that with its call for peace and detente and its adherence to the principle of good-neighbor relations, the PRK's voice has resounded more tremendously. We are happy to see that the PRK's prestige in the international arena has been enhanced with every passing year. Together with the fraternal socialist countries, the Soviet Union has constantly made efforts in support of the Kampuchean people's just demand for broad recognition of the PRK so that the Kampuchean people can enjoy their sacred right to occupy their legitimate seat at the United Nations plundered by the traitorous clique which has already been kicked out by the Kampuchean people's just cause because by the side of the PRK there are hundreds of millions of Soviet people together with the heroic Vietnamese people and the people in the fraternal socialist countries.

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet people would like to express their conviction that the relations of fraternal friendship between the CPSU and the KPRP and between our two states and peoples will develop further on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the interest of peace, democracy and socialism.

Long live the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. [applause]
Long live the PRK. [applause]

Radio Speech

BK181100 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Speech by Soviet Ambassador Oleg Bostorin on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- initial words in Russian fading into translation]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union has striven to reduce tension in all other regions of the world, particularly in Asia. The normalization and gradual improvement of the relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC on the basis of equality and mutual respect constitute a significant contribution to the strengthening peace and stability in Asia and the whole world.

The Soviet Union warmly welcomes the efforts made by the socialist countries in Indochina to reduce tension in Southeast Asia. For example, we support all the goodwill activities of the three fraternal Indochinese countries such as the partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from the PRK, the proposal for the establishment of a safe zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border and the proposal for the convening of a conference on Southeast Asia. At the same time, we support the proposals made by the PRK, LPDR and SRV concerning the signing of bilateral or unilateral treaties of peaceful coexistence between the Indochinese countries and the PRC.

EXHIBIT ON SOVIET TRADE MARKS GOSR ANNIVERSARY

BK040819 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1501 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Summary] Phnom Penh, 1 Nov (SPK) -- A press conference relating to an exhibition on business information of Soviet foreign trade organizations was held in Phnom Penh to mark the 65th anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution. Petrov, representative of the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry, said that in 1980, the Soviet Union provided 113 million rubles worth of nonrepayable aid to Kampuchea. In 1981 the USSR exported to Kampuchea 59.7 million rubles worth of goods and imported 19 million rubles worth of goods from Kampuchea. An agreement on Soviet economic and technical aid to Kampuchea was signed on 15 July 1982. Chum Bunrong, the Foreign Ministry's press department chief, and Ros Pann Yi, representative of the Trade Ministry and deputy chief of the Planning and Foreign Relations Department of the Kampuchean Import-Export Company (Kampexim), attended the press conference.

CHEA SIM-LED PRK DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Welcomed by Souphanouvong

BK230948 Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Vientiane, November 23 (OANA-KPL) -- The National Assembly delegation of Kampuchea led by its chairman, Chea Sim who is also Political Bureau member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party CC and chairman of the National Front for Salvation of Kampuchea, arrived here this morning by special aircraft for an official friendship visit at the invitation of the People's Supreme Assembly.

Chea Sim and his delegation were warmly welcomed at the airport by Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, chairman of the PSA and the Lao Front for National Construction, Khamsouk Keola, vice-chairman and secretary general of the PSA and vice-chairman of the LFNC, members of the LPRP CC, members of the government, members of the Standing Committee of the PSA, the LFNC, high ranking military and civilian officials and a large number of Vientianese.

Neou Samom, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Vietnam to Laos, were present at the welcoming ceremony.

After the landing of the special aircraft at the Wattai airport, President Souphanouvong was waiting for Chea Sim and his delegation at the runway and then gave Chea Sim a warm and fraternal embrace. Then representatives of Lao Young Pioneers brigade presented to Chea Sim and his delegation bouquets of fresh flowers. President Souphanouvong then accompanied Chea Sim to review the guard of honour of the Lao People's Army and introduced him to Lao high ranking officials.

SIANG PASASON 23 Nov Editorial

BK230535 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Nov 82

[SIANG PASASON 23 November editorial: "Wholeheartedly Welcome the Visit To Our Country by the PRK National Assembly Delegation"]

[Text] In response to the invitation of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDP, a delegation of the PRK National Assembly led by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the PRK National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, arrives in Vientiane today to pay an official friendship visit to our country. This is a new step in the relations between the two assemblies -- the SPC of the LPDR and the PRK National Assembly -- as well as between the Lao and Kampuchean peoples after Kampuchea was liberated from the control of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique 3 years ago.

Over the past more than 3 years, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, the heroic Kampuchean people have revived their lives again by starting from zero and, with only their two bare hands, have managed to build a new life filled with happiness and normal family ties. The entire Kampuchean people have now become the genuine masters of their own country; and the PRK has gloriously joined the socialist family in the world. Since then, the beautiful nation of Angkor Wat has scored numerous great achievements in several fields.

For example, agricultural development in 1981 was double that of 1979. A large number of Kampuchean peasants have volunteered to join in collective production. Thus, over 106,000 production solidarity groups have been established throughout the country so far. The replanting and tending of rubber -- one of the most important industrial crops of Kampuchea -- has been revived on more than 7,000 hectares of land. In addition, sugarcane, tobacco, beans and other crops have also been planted on several thousand hectares of land.

Livestock raising has also made progress. In 1979 right after the liberation of the country from the control of the murderous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, there were only about 700,000 head of cattle left in the country. However, the number of cattle has now increased to over 1.3 million head. In the industrial field, an estimated 89 industrial factories and over 1,500 handicrafts and agricultural bases have been revived and reactivated.

On the educational front, the Kampuchean people have scored an impressive victory. In the 1981-82 school year, some 1.5 million students were enrolled in schools, which exceeded that of the 1979-80 school year by some 600,000. Over the past more than 3 years, more than 200,000 Kampuchean people have completed supplementary education programs in learning how to read and write.

In the public health field, there are now six hospitals at the central level and between one and two hospitals in each city and province. Health care stations and maternity wards have been set up in 93 percent of the total number of 1,300 cantons in that country. In 1980 and 1981 alone, over 15 million patients received medical treatment and some 400,000 people had medicine prescribed from these facilities.

The above-mentioned great victories scored in several fields as well as the visits paid by the Kampuchean party-state delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin to Laos, Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other socialist and friendly countries have further enhanced the status and role of the PRK in the international arena. The PRK's internal affairs have also been further consolidated.

The glorious success of the nationwide democratic elections to the National Assembly on 1 May 1981 also served to further increase the honor and prestige of the PRK throughout the country and in the international arena thus creating the necessary conditions for that country to be called a state with genuine independence and sovereignty.

The Lao people regard the great and all-round victory of the fraternal Kampuchean people as their own and also as a victory of the solidarity between Laos, Kampuchea, Vietnam and the Soviet Union as well as other socialist countries and all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world.

The Lao and Kampuchean peoples are two neighbors who have lived in peace and harmony for several generations. For nearly the past half century, they have shared the same destiny, that is being invaded by the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists in the past and intimidated and threatened by the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists at present. That is why the special solidarity and friendship among Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam in general, and between Laos and Kampuchea in particular, have been unprecedentedly strengthened. The Lao people pledge to do their best to further strengthen the militant solidarity and great friendship between Laos and Kampuchea, and among Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and to assist one another in building and defending their respective countries and marching toward socialism.

The Lao people firmly believe that the friendship visit to the LPDR by the PRK National Assembly delegation led by Comrade Chea Sim will significantly contribute to the strengthening of fraternal solidarity and friendship, militant solidarity and all-round mutual support and assistance between Laos and Kampuchea, and the existing special solidarity and friendship among the three Indochinese countries for the sake of the happiness of the two peoples, and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

May the visit to the LPDR by the PRK National Assembly delegation score a glorious success.

EDUCATION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VIETNAM

BK140812 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] An Education Ministry delegation led by Acting Education Minister Prof. Bountiam Phitsamai returned to Vientiane at noon on 13 November 1982 after successfully concluding its 2-week friendly visit to the SRV at the invitation of the Vietnamese Education Ministry.

During the visit, the delegation held discussions with the Vietnamese side on educational work based on the implementation of the protocol for 1981-85, signed a plan on educational cooperation for 1982-83, and signed a cooperation protocol with the Vietnamese Scientific and Social Research Committee. It also paid a courtesy call on the SRV party and state leaders.

Prof. Bountiam Phitsamai and his party were welcomed upon their arrival at the airport by Phiang Sisoulat, deputy minister of education, and many cadres attached to the ministry. Also on hand to welcome the delegation at the airport were Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Laos, together with cadres of the embassy.

GDR SIGNS PROTOCOL ON TRAINING TECHNICIANS

BK191111 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Vientiane, November 19 (OANA-KPL) -- The Lao Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher Technical and Vocational Education of the German Democratic Republic, signed here on November 17 a protocol on training of Lao technicians in the GDR, in accordance with the Laos-GDR 5-year agreement on education (1981-85).

Signing the document for the Lao side was Khamtan Chanthala, head of the university and vocational education department and for the GDR side was the head of the teachers training department.

Phiang Sisoulat, deputy minister education and the ambassador of the GDR to Laos, Dieter Doering, and other officials were present at the signing ceremony.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO UNESCO SESSION -- Vientiane, November 22 [OANA-KPL] -- A delegation of the Lao National Commission for the Cooperation with UNESCO led by Prof Bountiam Phitsamai, acting minister of education and member of the said commission, on November 20, left here to attend the fourth ordinary session of UNESCO, which will be held in Paris from November 23 to December 4. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Phiang Sisoulat, deputy-minister of education, and other high ranking officials.
[Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 22 Nov 82 BK]

SHIFT SEEN IN PRC STANCE ON KHMER FACTIONS

BK230215 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 23 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Shift In China Policy on Khmer Obvious"]

[Text] From all available accounts, the Thai delegation led by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, following two full days of talks with Chinese policy-makers all the way from Deng Xiaoping on down, did detect some major basic changes in its foreign policies on several counts. The shifts have all been welcomed by the Thai policy-makers although, in the final analysis, the only proof would come when their implementation takes place.

For one thing, the Thai officials were pleasantly surprised by the statement from Chinese Communist Party Secretary General Hu Yaobang, who told the Thai prime minister that China would like to see Kampuchea ruled by a "neutral government" which is non-socialist in nature. Only one day after the Thai delegation left Beijing, Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang was quoted by the Chinese official XINHUA NEWS AGENCY as telling Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and leader of the KPNLF faction, that China would treat the three Khmer resistance groups "equally" -- meaning that it would not favour one against another.

If we were to take these statements at face value, Beijing has certainly taken a new stand after the five-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) had expressed skepticism, at varying degrees, that China might still be giving its full backing to the Khmer Rouge, thereby continuing to pursue the policy that it would like to see the Khmer Rouge back in power if and when the Vietnamese occupying troops are pressured out of the Kampuchean soil. China apparently realized that its stand on that score could not possibly be followed through without offending and creating suspicion among the ASEAN countries -- and the international community which has openly expressed doubts over China's policy on this score. The fact that the Chinese leaders made this point amply clear to the Thai prime minister reflects the change in Beijing stand. It also shows that China has finally come around to a more realistic policy vis-a-vis the Kampuchean issue.

China, of course, has not changed for a selfless reason. The overwhelming vote in favour of the Khmer Coalition Government under the presidency of Prince Norodom Sihanouk at the recent United Nations General Assembly must have convinced the Chinese leaders that ASEAN's voice is something to reckon with and that Beijing would do well to dispel doubts, once and for all, by making it clear that China doesn't want the ouster of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea -- only to replace it with the Khmer Rouge and thereby imposing overwhelming Chinese influence. China's change had been unfolding. But the straight statement from Beijing on this particular aspect of the Kampuchean conflict must have given Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon reasons to believe the concern expressed by certain ASEAN partners could be pacified somewhat.

Again, as Deng told Prem on the last day of the Thai delegation's visit last Saturday, the only proof of China's intentions and stated policies would be to wait for concrete actions.

MALAYSIA'S GHAZALI STOPS FOR TALKS WITH SITTHI

BK230235 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie yesterday held talks with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila for almost an hour during a stopover at Don Muang Airport. Arriving from Kuwait, Ghazali briefed Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila about his trip to Beijing, where he met the then Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

Ghazali also recalled his recent meeting with the president of the Kampuchean Coalition Government Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The meeting was held in Beijing where the prince held his 60th anniversary birthday party and Ghazali said Sihanouk expressed his gratitude for ASEAN's support of his coalition government at the United Nations.

In return, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi briefed his Malaysian counterpart about Gen Prem Tinsulanon's trip to Beijing last week where the Chinese reaffirmed that they will not support communist insurgents in Southeast Asian countries. According to ACM Sitthi, Ghazali seemed to be satisfied with the Chinese assurance and remarked that Gen Prem's trip was very beneficial.

ACM Sitthi said that the details of the talks between Gen Prem and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang would be discussed during the visit to Thailand next month of Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohamed. According to Ghazali, Dr Mahathir will visit Thailand from December 8 to 10. ACM Sitthi also disclosed that Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew was expected to visit Thailand on December 22 and 23.

NATION EXAMINES MALAYSIA'S POLICY ON SEPARATISTS

BK200522 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 20 Nov 82 p 12

[Editorial: New KL Approach For Southern Problem]

[Text] Malaysia recently appeared to have adopted a new positive approach towards the Thai long-standing demand for its cooperation in the clamp-down on Muslim separatists operating along the joint border of Thailand from Malaysian soil and came up with "meet-the-half-way" solutions to the thorny issue, informed sources told THE NATION.

For a long time, Malaysian authorities have turned a deaf ear towards the Thai call, causing a strain in the generally excellent relations between the two countries. But for the first time, they recently confided in Thai counterparts in several rounds of informal talks they would try to help the Thais in solving the problem, though they were not in a position to do so openly according to the sources.

It is no secret that the Malaysian authorities have been refusing to discuss the issue at the political level on grounds that Muslim separatist movements were an "internal problem," as they put it, of Thailand and no "common enemies" as in the case of the Communist Party of Malaysia (CPM) which has been using Thai soil as a springboard to stage subversive activities against the Malaysian government. But the situation apparently changed following a major anti-CPM campaign launched by the Fourth Army Region which the Thais have claimed to be an act to prove the Thai sincerity towards Kuala Lumpur.

"With our successful suppression against CPM strongholds in southern Thailand, we have cleared doubts on the part of the Malaysian authorities of our sincerity to eliminate the Malaysian communist elements. And at the same time, we have used this success as a leverage to pressure the Malaysian to be more cooperative with us in our efforts to solve the threat from Muslim separatists," a source who has been well informed on talks between the two sides said.

Along with the continued pressure from the Thai side on Malaysia over the issue, the Thai negotiators recently also adopted a more conciliatory approach on the negotiating table, according to the sources.

A senior intelligence [as published] of the Fourth Army Region, claiming that the Thais recently detected a more positive stance from the Malaysian side, said that the Malaysian appeared to be convinced of their dependence on Thai troops in repressing the CPM elements, and -- perhaps for the first time -- told Thailand in a frank manner that they could not lend overt support and cooperation for the Thais over the issue.

"The Malaysian said that the issue had political implications involving the Malaysian relations with Muslim countries in the Middle East. They said they must be careful on the issue, otherwise Malaysia would be adversely affected," the officer said. The Malaysians were also quoted as saying that they could not openly declare that they would crack down on the Muslim separatists as "the movements belong to Muslim people."

Nonetheless, the Malaysian authorities came up with solutions to the problem. One of them is for the Thais to directly approach Muslim countries, believed to be supporting the subversive activities of the separatist movements, in a bid to woo them to discontinue support and divert the financial support to Muslim communities in Thailand through the Thai Government. The Malaysian, however, did not totally renounce their responsibility for the problem. According to informed sources, they have proposed that the issue should be discussed in a joint military committee between the two countries. The Malaysian reasoned that by the solution, Malaysian authorities would not be in an awkward position stemming from discussing the issue at the political level, the sources said.

Thai officials have not as yet given an official response to the Malaysian offer, but a Thai senior official commented that the latest Malaysian stance at least implied that the Malaysian cared about the Thai call. However, some Thai officials still harboured some skepticism over the Malaysian motives behind the latest proposal. They said this could be only a tactic to divert the attention from the Thai long-standing call for talks on the issue at the political level.

A senior government official commented that Malaysia was reluctant to openly declare its cooperation with Thailand in the crackdown on the separatist movements partly because the Malaysian Government feared possible anti-government campaigns from some political quarters in that country. "It is no secret that some Malaysian opposition politicians are backing the Muslim separatist movements in Thailand," the source who asked not to be named said. Meanwhile, informed sources said that the supreme command is planning a new round of "political offensive" by sending high-level military delegations to Muslim countries in a bid to woo them to cut off assistance for the movements.

Chairman of the Regional Border Committee Col Wirat Malaiwong told THE NATION that some Muslim countries still misunderstood Thai policy towards Muslim communities here as a result of the propaganda that the Thai Government was discriminating against the Muslim people. He said that within the first half of next year, the delegations would have been formed and sent to the Muslim countries to carry out the mission. "If these countries do intend to help improve the political, economic and social status of the Thai Muslim people in the south, they should channel their aids through the Thai Government as we are facing financial restrictions in our efforts to develop the Muslim communities here," he told THE NATION.

UNHCR OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS 19 NOV

BK210126 Hong Kong AFP in English 0936 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 19 (AFP) -- The deputy head of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) office, William Smyser, arrived here today after two days of talks in Hanoi.

Mr Smyser declined any comment but officials said he was due to have talks with Thai authorities later today and head for Hong Kong on Sunday. At a press briefing here on Tuesday, he expressed concern over a slow-down in third country resettlement of Indochinese refugees from Thailand. Noting that Thailand had "more refugees than other countries of the region put together," he called on the international community to honour resettlement commitments.

Mr Smyser had talks with Thai National Security Council Chief Prasong Sunsiri on Monday. Mr Smyser maintained there was no discussion of a push-back, a move threatened by Squadron Leader Prasong following a meeting with Western ambassadors here on September 17. Latest UNHCR estimates put the total number of Indochinese refugees in Thailand at 160,243.

Squadron Leader Prasong earlier said only 24,123 refugees had been accepted for resettlement during the first eight months this year, against 70,395 during the same period last year. In an interview with newsmen here today, Squadron Leader Prasong reiterated that Thailand would be glad of third country resettlement for Vietnamese refugees who had fled their communist-ruled country by land across war-torn Cambodia. But Thai authorities would not move the estimated 1,700 Vietnamese "land people" out of the controversial camp, NW 82, on the Thai-Cambodian border until third countries gave definite guarantees of resettlement, with specific time frames, he stressed. He urged potential resettlement countries to state their offers through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) which is in charge of the camp.

(Meanwhile, Vietnamese figures available in Hanoi show that since 1979, when the Orderly Departures Program (ODP) first began under the UNCHR, over 27,000 people have left Vietnam. However, reports from Hanoi today said that recently Vietnam has complained that the countries accepting the Vietnamese do not take into consideration the Vietnamese list and only work on their own lists. In accepting refugees who left the country illegally, those countries also refuse to apply the concept of "family regrouping", the only legal motive of departure recognised in Vietnam.)

ATHIT REDUCES STAFFS IN ANTICOMMUNIST AGENCIES

BK181616 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 Nov 82 p 6

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek yesterday ordered the elimination of redundancies in all the anti-communist agencies and a trimming down of the staff in the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) to achieve a more effective fight against communist insurgency. He said the instruction was given out during a meeting of top anti-communist officials from all over the country at the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy yesterday morning.

Speaking to reporters after the meeting, Gen Athit said he also called for more efficient intelligence and operations networks. The participants in the meeting were director of anti-communist agencies at provincial and regional levels and officials from ISOC and the police force.

Gen Athit said he also stressed the necessity for a full implementation of anticommunist policy Nos 66/2523 and 65/2525. The anticommunist officials were also told to see to it that proper justice was given to avoid fermenting of hatred between the people and government officials. He said there were redundant elements in the various anti-communist agencies that had to be eliminated.

ISOC -- the central government agency directing the anticommunist fight -- is currently overstaffed and needs a more efficient work mechanism.

Personnel who are no longer necessary in ISOC will be removed or sent back to their original agencies. Gen Athit said he had called for economizing in ISOC spendings. He also defended the ever increasing budget of ISOC by saying that a considerable portion of the budget was spent on development projects.

Gen Athit, who is also director of the Committee on Prevention and Suppression of Communists, also denied that members of the "Red Guard" rightwing movement had been working for ISOC.

NAVY TO BUY TWO SUBMARINES FOR USE IN GULF

BK220351 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] The Royal Thai Navy will buy its first two submarines in 1985. Commander in Chief of the Royal Thai Navy Adm Sombun Chuaphibun said that the two submarines will operate mainly in the Gulf of Thailand. This will help increase the national self-defense capability. The submarines, costing 1 billion baht each, will not carry nuclear warheads.

FIERCE BATTLE SAID TO BE RAGING IN KAMPUCHEA

BK230249 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Nov 82 p 5

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- A fierce battle inside Kampuchea raged for the fourth consecutive day yesterday with the Khmer Rouge claiming to have killed 12 Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin troops and losing eight men itself, military sources reported. The sources said that about 200 Khmer Rouge troops from the 474th Division have been attacking Heng Samrin positions near the Thai-Kampuchean border since Sunday evening.

Mit Hok Piart, deputy commander of the 474th Division, claimed that at least 12 Heng Samrin troops had been killed during the attack and that his forces had seized a number of AK47 rifles and RPG7 grenade launchers. He also said that eight Khmer Rouge troops had been killed and 12 others were seriously wounded.

Meanwhile, a battle between Son Sann's forces and Heng Samrin troops has been fought since last Thursday some 13 kilometres away northeast of Ta Phraya District, the sources said. Vietnamese artillery shells reportedly landed along the border where hundreds of Kampucheans had gathered to get food and medical supplies from international relief agencies. As a result of the barrage, seven Kampucheans were killed and four were seriously wounded, the sources said.

The sources said that the Vietnamese had announced that the Kampuchean people must not seek any kind of help from international agencies along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The people who came to the border reportedly told Thai military officers that the rice harvest in Kampuchea had failed this year.

THAI PREMIER PREM'S VISIT TO PRC CRITICIZED

Hanoi Radio Comment

OW200935 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Observations by station commentator Nguyen Chi Dung]

[Excerpts] It is normal that two countries having mutual relations may exchange delegations on healthy visits to each other without doing any harm to a third country. However, it is regretful that this is not the case with the prime minister of Thailand. Since his assumption of power, Mr Prem has made two visits to China. What is to be emphasized here is that his two visits serve the same purpose. He has come to Beijing to discuss with the Chinese rulers coordinated measures aimed at interfering more deeply in Kampuchea's internal affairs, provoking confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries and contaminating the inherently troubled political atmosphere in Southeast Asia.

The statements made by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Thai Prime Minister Prem during the first round of their talks reveal that the Thai leader's current visit is absolutely not for a healthy purpose. Zhao has pledged full support for Thailand if it is attacked by Vietnamese armed forces. As for Prem, he has reiterated Thailand's support for the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and promised to look for a solution to the so-called Kampuchean problems. His words make one think that he is involved in matters which have nothing to do with his functions and which do not lie within his competence for settlement. It seems better for him to look after his people's affairs.

Prem said that he had come to China to seek a solution to the Kampuchean problem. But who has requested him to do so and on whose behalf?

Some people in the Thai ruling circles have said that they are not hostile to the Indochinese countries. But why did the Thai prime minister personally ask China to continue maintaining its armed forces close to the Sino-Vietnamese border? These people have categorically denied their interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs. But why have they shown excessive embarrassment when the Kampuchean people have been carrying out security activities to put down the rebel groups? If they are objective and impartial, they should know that these activities are normal in any country such as Thailand where repressive measures are taken to suppress the Maoist rebel gang.

They have raised a hue and cry over the threat to Thailand's security allegedly posed by the Vietnamese armed forces stationed in Thai-Kampuchean border areas. But why have they rejected Kampuchea's proposal for establishing a safety zone along the border with the presence of only the national armed forces of Thailand and Kampuchea?

They have spoken of their fears of the threat posed by Vietnam. But why have they not responded to Vietnam's proposal for signing a pact of mutual nonaggression and noninterference?

They have shouted that the Khmer refugees are a burden for them. But why have they willfully ignored Kampuchea's proposal for holding bilateral talks at any level on the repatriation of these refugees?

Beijing has now pledged friendship to Thailand. Why? Who is not aware that reversal and inconsistency are the true nature of a number of Chinese rulers? Let us read the history of the PRC since 1949 to see how many times Beijing has made an about-face. Actually, because of its limited power, Beijing has to resort to the divisive tactic of using Thailand as a pawn to oppose the Indochinese countries.

And this is the reason for Beijing's cajolement of Thailand. Of course, Beijing has never changed its nature. Thailand should not rejoice over the fact that Beijing has sold to it a small quantity of cement and crude oil at a marginally low price, because this is the way of using a shrimp as bait to catch a big lobster. Beijing is using a small prey with the mere aim of controlling Thailand's economy and thereby exerting pressure on that country. So, there is no question of Beijing foresaking the Thai Maoist rebel gang. [passage omitted quoting Indonesian SINAR HARAPAN editorial on China's threat to Southeast Asia]

It is crystal clear that the policy currently pursued by a number of people in the Thai ruling circles is, first and foremost, not beneficial to the Thai people. They have made at least one mistake and then sustained a setback by pursuing the policy of tailing after the Americans in order to gain at the expense of the peoples of the Indochinese countries. As far as their present relationship with Beijing is concerned, this is another mistake which will surely lead to a setback.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Comment

BK211132 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] The Vietnamese Army newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN says that the recent visit to China by Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon is to strengthen the collusion between China and Thailand in a plot against the Indochinese countries.

The paper notes that the Thai prime minister's China tour will only aggravate tension in Southeast Asia. It creates favorable conditions for China to further intervene in the Southeast Asian countries, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN remarks.

Zhao Ziyang's Remarks Cited

BK221558 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon concluded his visit to China on 20 November, foreign sources reported. The trip, which began on 17 November, was made to discuss a new plan for Sino-Thai cooperation against the Kampuchean people.

The visit took place at a time when the ringleaders of the Khmer Rouge and other Khmer reactionary groups went to Beijing one after another to receive new instructions, after they were presented to the UN General Assembly behind the mask of the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government. The Beijing authorities' discussions with Mr Prem centered on the Kampuchea question, including a plot to present the monstrosity called the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to the forthcoming nonaligned summit conference.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang cooked up the story that Vietnam is preparing for a new military adventure at the Kampuchean border. He also repeated the statement that if Vietnam invades Thailand, China will give Thailand its full support. This allegation was aimed simultaneously cruelly slandering Vietnam and covering up the threat posed by China to Thailand and at other Southeast Asian countries.

Observers noted that the presence of a Thai deputy defense minister and a deputy chief of the Chinese armed forces General Staff at the discussions held by Prime Minister Prem in Beijing during his visit indicated the possibility of Beijing increasing military aid to Thailand so as to continue using this country in its expansionist designs in Southeast Asia and, in the immediate future, to draw its more deeply into China's plot against the Kampuchean people.

THACH SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO PRC'S WU XUEQIAN

OW221529 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 22 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent a congratulatory message to Wu Xueqian on his appointment as foreign minister of the People's Republic of China. Nguyen Co Thach wished for an early restoration of the normal relations between Vietnam and China and of the traditional friendship between the two peoples in their interests.

NEW PRC APPOINTEES DESCRIBED AS DENG'S 'CRONIES'

BK200554 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] According to the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, on 19 November Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Defense Minister Geng Biao were removed from their posts. Wu Xueqian, formerly serving as vice minister of foreign affairs, has been appointed new foreign minister; and Zhang Aiping, formerly serving as deputy chief of the Chinese armed forces General Staff, has been named defense minister. Rumors had long been spread in Beijing about the possibility of compulsory retirement of Geng Biao and Huang Hua. Public opinion notes that these new ministers are cronies of Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON CHEA SIM DELEGATION VISIT

Hails for Ho Chi Minh City

OW210912 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Nov. 21 -- The visiting Kampuchean National Assembly delegation led by President Chea Sim left here this morning for Ho Chi Minh City in the company of National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho and Kampuchean Ambassador to Vietnam Sieng Saran.

At 0830 (Hanoi time) President Chea Sim and his party left the government guesthouse lined with the guards of honour to the drum rolls of hundreds of red-scarved Young Pioneers, who also presented the Kampuchean distinguished guests with bouquets of flowers.

They were seen off by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Thanh Nghi, vice president of the Council of State; and other high-ranking Vietnamese party and state officials. More than 1,000 Hanoians crowding in front of the guesthouse and lining Ngo Quyen Street bade farewell to the Kampuchean guests.

Visits Ho Chi Minh City

OW211700 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 21 -- The Kampuchean National Assembly delegation headed by Chea Sim, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party, president of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea now on visit to Vietnam arrived in Ho Chi Minh City today.

The delegation was accompanied by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, vice president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Le Trang, deputy director of the National Assembly office.

Kampuchean Ambassador to Vietnam Sieng Saran also accompanied the delegation. Present at the Tan Son Nhut airport to welcome the delegation on its arrival were Pham Minh Tanh, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and deputy secretary of the city party committee; Le Dinh Nhon, deputy chairman of the city people's committee, and many National Assembly deputies present in the city.

Amidst the sound of drums, Young Pioneers distinguished guests presented President Chea Sim and other Kampucheans with bouquets of flowers. This afternoon, the Kampuchean delegation visited President Ho Chi Minh's memorial house at the Nha Rong wharf.

This evening, the city party committee and people's committee offered a banquet in honour of the Kampuchean guests. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho and chairman of the city people's committee, Mai Chi Tho, were present on the occasion.

Visits Song Be Province

OW221635 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 22 -- The Kampuchean National Assembly delegation led by President Chea Sim this morning visited the southern province of Song Be.

The guests were warmly welcomed by the provincial people's committee chairman, Nguyen Nhu Phong, who praised the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea, especially between his province and the sister province of Kracheh. He expressed admiration for the Kampuchean people's courage and talent in national reconstruction.

For his party, President Chea Sim pointed out that the Kampuchean people's cause is just and invincible. The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible, he affirmed. The delegation called at a number of economic establishments in the province.

In the afternoon, the Kampuchean guests paid a visit to the Dau Tieng rubber company. They returned to Ho Chi Minh tonight.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR VISIT

OW202040 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 20 -- A delegation of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association left here today for an international meeting of friendship associations in Soviet Union on the 60th anniversary of the U.S.S.R.

The delegation is led by Nguyen Vinh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, and vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association.

HO CHI MINH CITY ORGANIZES 'AZERBAIJAN DAYS'

OW190929 Hanoi VNA in English 1706 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 18 -- The Ho Chi Minh City branch of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association has organized "Azerbaijan Days" in the city on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the U.S.S.R.

A delegation of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic headed by Liza Udalova Rasulova, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, president of the Azerbaijan Trade Unions Federation, has taken part in the Azerbaijan days. Get-togethers and teach-ins on Azerbaijan land and people have been held. Two exhibitions displaying hundreds of photos on Azerbaijan achievements in oil industry, plastic art and applied decoration have opened. An Azerbaijan art ensemble has given performances to the city people. The Soviet consul general in the city and the Azerbaijan delegation have hosted a banquet on this occasion.

A branch of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association has been set up in Bac Thai Province, about 70 kms north of Hanoi. The Executive Committee of the branch has worked out a programme of activities to welcome the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the U.S.S.R.

DO MUOI VISITS SOVIET-EQUIPPED CEMENT PLANT

OW202050 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Nov. 20 -- Up to November 1982 the Soviet-equipped Binh Son cement plant in Thanh Hoa Province, 150 kms south of Hanoi, had produced more than 160,400 tons of clinker and 110,500 tons of cement, achieving respectively 73.6 and 80 percent of its annual plan. Workers have also accelerated the assembly of some of the main projects of the second production chain including the cement grinder, the gypsum crusher and the gypsum belt conveyor.

At a recent meeting at the plant with leading officials of the ministry of building, the plant and the concerned ministries, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi warmly thanked the Soviet experts at the plant for having helped quickly bring the first production chain to stable production while making stepping up the building and assembly of the second chain. [sentence as received] The second production chain is expected to come into operation at the end of 1983 by which time the Binh Son cement works will have a production capacity of 1,200,000 tons annually.

SRV, USSR SIGN ENERGY COOPERATION AGREEMENT

OW200033 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Nov. 19 -- Vietnam and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement on cooperation in energy. The agreement has concluded at the end of a meeting of the Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation group opened here on November 15.

The group, which included representatives of the Vietnamese Ministry of Power and the Soviet Ministry of Power Industry and Electrification, reviewed progress at the Da River Hydroelectric power project and the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant, both financed by the Soviet Union.

AFP NOTES IMPORTANCE OF SOVIET ECONOMIC AID

BK181402 Hong Kong AFP in English 1307 GMT 18 Nov 82

[By Michel Blanchard]

[Excerpts] Hanoi, Nov. 18 (AFP) -- Soviet aid for Vietnam's five-year plan, 1981-85, has increased "considerably," information documents said here today.

In a report published for the fourth anniversary of the Vietnam-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty, the review also said Vietnam remained heavily dependent on the Soviet Union.

The review said that in 1981, 3.3 million tonnes of Soviet goods were sent to Vietnam, representing "90 percent of Vietnam's food imports, all of its oil imports, nearly 70 percent of its fertilizer, nearly 90 percent of its cotton and 80 percent of its metals," the paper said. It added that this year, the Soviets supplied Vietnam with 200,000 tonnes of grain, compared with 4.5 million tonnes from 1976 to 1980, with 550,000 tonnes of nitrogenous fertilizer and almost 1.5 million tonnes of oil products.

Information documents said that as a form of "compensation," Vietnam exported tea, coffee, rubber, fruit and medicinal plants. It added more than 100 production units in the energy, cement and metallurgy sectors were built with Soviet technical and economic aid. It said 16,000 cars, 5,000 tractors had been supplied to Vietnam between 1976 and 1980.

In 1981 Hanoi and Moscow planned four major projects. At the moment, the biggest sites are the Pha Lai geothermal power station (640,000 kilowatt hour), the Hoa Binh Hydro-electric power plant (2,000,000 KW/H) and the cement factory at Bim Son.

A joint venture is also looking into prospects for oil and gas exploration offshore at Vung Tau (Cape Saint Jacques).

The Soviets are also helping Vietnam construct the Thang Long bridge over the Red River at Hanoi, repair the Hanoi-Sagon railway line and expand the Haiphong port.

In the area of education, more than 100,000 cadres have already received instruction in the Soviet Union and some 4,500 Vietnamese students are studying there in 150 higher learning institutes. "Vocational training" is offered to 11,000 young Vietnamese -- in effect, workers -- and the review said: "They enjoy all the rights of Soviet workers" and receive special treatment. "Soviet aid is directed at the development of a solid economic base... which needs considerable investment and time," the paper said.

SOVIET, LOCAL WORKERS IN EMULATION DRIVE

BK201253 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] The friendship emulation drive among Vietnamese engineers and workers and Soviet experts on the construction sites of all important Soviet-equipped projects have become more and more stirring and yielded ever better results.

At the building site of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant, the drillers have surpassed their quotas by from 30 to 50 percent. Vietnamese workers and Soviet experts are racing against time to meet the deadline for blocking the Da River by the end of this year.

After 28 months of work, the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant in Hai Hung has completed 70 percent of the solenoid construction and 45 percent of assembly work. It is expected that installation of the first turbine group will be completed within the first quarter of next year. Scores of Soviet experts and hundreds of Vietnamese workers have been awarded certificates of merit or the friendship medals and orders.

FORESTRY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO LAOS

OW221752 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VAN, November 22 -- The Vietnamese Forestry Ministry delegation led by Vice Minister Tran Van Que left Vientiane today, concluding a week-long visit to Laos.

While in Laos, it was received by Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. This morning, Tran Van Que and Kham Quane Boupha, vice minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry between the two countries for the years to come.

PHAM VAN DONG TALKS TO OUTSTANDING TEACHERS

OW230119 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Correspondent Kim Cuc's report]

[Summary] It is hard to describe the joy and deep emotion of outstanding teachers of the country's education sectors when they were warmly received by Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong this morning in Hanoi. To them, Chairman Pham Van Dong is not only a high-ranking leader of the party and the state but is also an extremely close comrade, uncle and brother who has been greatly involved with the various education sectors and with the "good teaching, good studying" emulation drive.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers was very cheerful. He shook hands with everybody. He said: I cannot kiss everyone here. I am going to kiss the youngest and the oldest persons. He then asked Comrade Ho Truc, who sat next to him: Who is the youngest and who is the oldest? All looked at one another. It was difficult to find the youngest and the oldest here. Among the 150 teachers present, several women teachers are around 19 or 20 -- kindergarten teachers who are young both in age and in profession. Here, not a small number have gray hair, teachers who have devoted almost all their lives to their beloved students.

Coming here were not only outstanding representatives of the teachers of Bac Ly and Cam Binh, long-standing vanguard banners of the education sector, but also women teachers of Tay and Dao nationality from far away villages in the six northern border provinces. Here we also met teachers from southern schools, who, despite countless difficulties resulting from the U.S.-puppet legacy, have achieved great results in the education of fine ideals and noble qualities of the revolutionary to our children.

Today, at this cordial meeting, the chairman of the Council of Ministers raised a question concerning all education sectors, particularly the general education sector, namely, can the general education sector compile a book on its teaching experience in general schools? He said: "In our lives in the lives of teachers and students, there are many strange and good things. I want experienced and good teachers and advanced schools to write a book on general education, that is, on training new-type socialist men, genuine people who greatly contribute to the country and to society.

"I find that the teaching schedule in general schools is still too heavy. In this way, both the teachers and the students are tired. We must find a good teaching method. How and what should we teach? What should we leave to the students? "I understand that many schools in the general education sector, such as the Bac Ly, Cam Binh and other schools, have done this well. I would like to hear comrades from those schools speak about this question. Let them answer whether or not their schools can contribute to the compiling of a book on teaching experience in general schools?"

Comrade Phung Huy Tien, principal of the Bac Ly basic general school, was the one who spoke first in answer to the comrade Council of Ministers' chairman. He said that realities of the past few years showed that his school has registered certain results in training and education of its students to make them useful to the fatherland. It has had experiences in teaching students. Unfortunately, these experiences have not been pulled together. Today, asked by the comrade Council of Ministers' chairman to write a book on the education of general education students, Bac Ly school, he said, agreed to make a contribution to compile such a book.

Not a small number of those involved with education work, including teachers who spoke this morning to the comrade Council of Ministers' chairman, are concerned over the present quality and teaching methods in general schools. Many are of the opinion that the students' learning schedule is too heavy. Many subjects are filled with facts but lack lively anecdotes. Too few classes allow the students to come into contact with nature and life.

Happy to hear the opinions of outstanding teachers about the compilation of a book on education of students in general schools, Council of Ministers' Chairman Pham Van Dong said:

[Begin Pham Van Dong recording] "The Education Ministry should first of all have a full sense of responsibility and wareness about the importance of the book I talked about. Now, especially, we need such a book, and it would be good if we could have it published soon.

"The main thing, in my opinion, is that the book should firmly impart to the readers -- I mean readers and not our children only -- the importance of general education. What do we want in training new-type men, socialist men, as mentioned by Uncle Ho? What should these men be? What and how should we teach them so that they become what we want? What should we do to publish such a book? I am just giving you a general idea, but the main aim is to train new-type men, socialist men.

"In addition, you have expanded on the subject. For instance, some comrade said: "I teach mathematics. I would like to know about experiences in teaching mathematics." I think that we can consider the experiences in general teaching methods -- teaching of mathematics, literature, history, geography and other subjects -- and compile them into a book. This is another matter and something we cannot avoid. This book is much needed. The teacher may even need this second book more than the first. This is something that the [Education] Ministry should also be involved in. As to going deeply into each subject, let the particular department write the book. For instance, about mathematics, let it be written by the department concerned. You will contribute to the general subject concerning the two books I talked about, and individually, you will write a book about your own subject. No one is going to prevent you from doing so. Quite the reverse!

"I have put those three ideas today. If you comrades find it necessary and have something to say, write to Comrade Ho Truc! We cannot exhaust the subject today. It is too new. You have not prepared for it. Returning home, you will make preparations, ponder further and discuss it with your collective. If you have any ideas, write to Comrade Ho Truc. Thus, today we place all of our expectations in the Education Ministry and in Comrade Ho Truc. Is that right, comrades? [applause]

"And the future of this book, whether it will be conceived and born, will depend entirely on Mr Ho Truc. [laughter and applause]

"As for me, I am ready to discuss this book with Mr Ho Truc. So, can we conclude here, comrades? [applause]

"Now, let me go and have our pictures taken, comrades." [end Pham Van Dong recording]

SINCLAIR VIEWS ANZUS, DEFENSE STRATEGY

BK200951 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] The minister for defense, Mr Sinclair, says the government realizes that it is no longer possible to rely on American military assistance in all circumstances. He said that in the 1980's, the ANZUS treaty, which links Australia, the United States and New Zealand, must be regarded as a deterrent rather than a guarantee of assistance.

Mr Sinclair said Australia's future defense strategy lay in ensuring the defense capability of its shorelines and the neighboring regions of the Indian Ocean, Southeast Asia, Papua New Guinea and the near islands in the Southwest Pacific. Speaking to the Australian Defense Association, Mr Sinclair also repeated the government's policy that compulsory military service would only be introduced when a real and direct threat required the rapid expansion of military manpower. He said there was no justification for the reintroduction of national service at the moment.

MINISTER ON DEFENSE TIES WITH U.S., ASEAN

BK131010 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Australia is seeking closer defense cooperation with the United States and member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN, to counter what it sees as a Soviet threat in the Asian-Pacific region. However, the Australian minister for defense support, Mr Viner, has dismissed the possibility of a military alliance among ASEAN members with Australian participation. Mr Viner was speaking in the Philippine capital, Manila, before flying to Bangkok on the last leg of his tour that has also included visits to Indonesia and Singapore.

The minister said Japan's military buildup should be seen as an attempt to strengthen its self-defense capability. But he said Australia would be concerned about any offensive military buildup by Japan or any other country in the region.

Australian Embassy officials in Bangkok said Mr Viner would discuss regional defense cooperation and possible arms sales with Thai authorities.

OFFICIAL DISTURBED OVER OMEGA BASE PROTEST

BK221230 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Federal Transport Minister Hunt says he is seriously disturbed by a recent violent demonstration at the Omega Navigation Base in Gippsland, Victoria. Hunt said he was concerned for the safety of officers manning the facility and at the possibility of damage which could impair the safe navigation of ships and aircraft. Eighteen people were arrested during an antinuclear demonstration at the base yesterday.

Hunt said people who believed the Omega station was an American base used for transmitting military information were misinformed. Hunt extended an invitation to the media to look over the base and said a visitors' viewing room would soon be open daily to the public.

MATERIALS ON VISIT BY ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU

Arrival, Talks With Suharto

BK220751 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] President Suharto and his guest, Romanian President Ceausescu, held talks this afternoon at Merdeka Palace on bilateral relations and other international issues.

President Ceausescu, accompanied by his wife Elena and entourage, arrived at Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusuma International Airport at 0900 [0200 GMT] this morning. The Romanian leader was personally welcomed by President and Mrs Suharto and was accorded a 21-gun salute welcoming ceremony.

More on Talks With Suharto

BK220918 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0818 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 22 (ANTARA-OANA) -- Bilateral issues in the political and economic fields dominated the talk between President Suharto and visiting Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu here Monday morning. The two-hour discussion which took place at Merdeka Palace will be resumed Tuesday morning November 23 at Ceausescu's request.

During his meeting with Suharto from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Ceausescu was seconded by Mrs. Elena Ceausescu who is also Romania's first deputy prime minister. Describing the nature of the talk, State Secretary Sudharmono told newsmen both sides took turns to explain the salient developments in their respective countries.

In their exchange of views the two heads of state noted their countries' historical developments provided sufficient ground for cooperation. For example, Sudharmono said, both countries had a tradition of struggle before attaining independence. They both also had a tradition of self-confidence in the development of state and nation. These similarities were a suitable basis for development of cooperation without interfering in each other's internal affairs, Sudharmono said.

In the economic sphere the two leaders discussed possibilities of Romanian participation in various development projects in Indonesia. Romania, which is technologically and industrially more advanced, could take part in Indonesian projects, provided it will be of maximum benefit to Indonesia.

While both presidents were meeting, their foreign ministers held a separate talk.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and his Romanian counterpart Stefan Andrei discussed common interest in various international fora such as the Middle East questions, reduction of the armament race and hopes that the superpowers could reach an agreement, especially in Europe.

They also discussed problems relating to bilateral cooperation in the economic, scientific and technological spheres.

Suharto Hosts State Banquet

BK221649 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] President and Mrs Tien Suharto tonight hosted a state banquet in honor of Romanian President and Mrs Elena Ceausescu. In his address President Suharto said that, although Indonesia and Romania have different political backgrounds and different social systems, mutual friendship and understanding between the two countries continue to grow.

This, according to the president, is because the two countries adhere to similar principles in promoting international relations, that is, mutual respect of each other's sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

In response, President Ceausescu expressed his happiness at being able to fulfill President Suharto's invitation to visit Indonesia. He said Romania will continue to make efforts to further promote friendship and cooperation with Indonesia at international forums.

The Romanian president and Mrs Elena Ceausescu arrived in Jakarta this morning.

Economic Cooperation Accord

BK230855 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] The signing of an economic cooperation agreement between the Indonesian and Romanian Socialist Republic Governments took place at Wisma Negara [official guesthouse] in Jakarta this afternoon. The signing was conducted by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and the Romanian foreign minister.

Meanwhile, in the second day of his visit to Indonesia, Romanian President Ceausescu and his wife will attend a dinner to be hosted by the Jakarta metropolitan governor at city hall this evening. The Romanian president will leave Indonesia tomorrow morning for Kuala Lumpur.

ADAM MALIK SPEAKS ON RECENT VISIT TO MOSCOW

BK200908 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0759 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 20 (ANTARA) -- Relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union are expected to improve in the future compared with the past following the change of leadership in the Soviet Union, Vice President Adam Malik said here Friday.

Adam Malik made the statement to reporters at the Halim Perdanakusumah Airport here upon his return from attending the funeral of Soviet Union President Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow last Monday.

Adam Malik, who represented President Suharto and the Indonesian people at the funeral, while in Moscow held a brief meeting with the Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov.

At the meeting Adam Malik, besides expressing condolences, also discussed the mutual desire of the two countries to renew hopes and step up bilateral relations.

Asked whether the Soviet Union under the new leadership will adopt a mild attitude on the Cambodian problem, Adam Malik said the important thing was that we have seen indication that all sides want peace by bringing about a settlement of all problems, wherever they may be, in the Middle East, Cambodia, Afghanistan or anywhere else.

Adam Malik said while in Moscow he also held a meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua in his hotel. Asked whether their discussions dealt with the possibility of restoring diplomatic relations, Adam Malik said this problem is entirely up to us.

Adam Malik had also met with the leaders of other countries, including Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat, the Australian president, and United States Vice President George Bush, but the time was too short to have discussions with them, he said.

On relations between China and the Soviet Union, Adam Malik said the two sides appeared keen on improving their ties, the new approach between the two countries is expected to pave the way for further talks on Afghanistan, as well as on the threat posed by Chinese troops on the border with Vietnam, Adam Malik remarked in reply to questions put by reporters.

The vice president, who flew in by an air force Boeing 707, was welcomed at the airport by Mrs Nelly Malik, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja, the Soviet Union's ambassador in Jakarta and Adam Malik's family.

Adam Malik and party left Moscow Wednesday and had stopovers in Abu Dhabi and Singapore.

Trade Urged With Eastern Bloc

BK230919 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 19 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Improving Trade Relations With the East"]

[Text] According to SINAR HARAPAN daily, Vice President Adam Malik said in Moscow on Monday that at the beginning his colleagues thought that Indonesia did not suffer much from and was not hit hard by the world recession. He continued, however, after realising that the prices of Indonesian coffee, rubber, tin, and even oil had declined, everybody in Indonesia was suffering from an economic headache. [sentence as published]

He did not know how long the world recession would last, but we should think out ways to ensure that development in Indonesia would go on uninterrupted. "The duties of all Indonesians are tough at present, because there is a stagnation in the world market for Indonesian products. Therefore, at the present stage of economic crisis, we should approach the communist countries which need Indonesian commodities. For example the Soviet Union needs Indonesian coffee", remarked Vice President Adam Malik. According to him, it is ridiculous that the Soviet Union and other communist-bloc countries purchase Indonesian coffee from Singapore and London commodity markets, not directly from Indonesia. He wondered what was the use of maintaining embassies and consular offices in those countries.

No doubt, life in our country is based on our ideology and philosophy of Pancasila. Our parliament has banned communism and Marxism in our country and will not permit liberalism, capitalism and other-ism's other than Pancasila to operate in Indonesia. This is our internal affair. We choose the ideology best suited to our country and people. Foreign countries may choose any ideology best suited to their people. We should not and will not interfere with their choices. And we should be ready to coexist peacefully and to cooperate with them on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. At least this is what our philosophy of Pancasila and our independent, active and non-aligned foreign policy teach us.

But because of our bitter experiences with communism in our recent history, there is a tendency to give more emphasis to the danger from communism than from liberalism and capitalism. In its turn this tends to create communist-phobia in our country. On the other hand it leads us to be oblivious of the latent danger of liberalism and capitalism. There is a trend now in our country among young people to automatically like people from Western countries and avoid people from eastern countries.

This is of course a wrong attitude, which is not in line with our philosophy of Pancasila. Even this negative attitude has also influenced our traders who are reluctant to trade with Eastern European countries for fear of being reprimanded and chastised by the authorities as revealed by Vice President Adam Malik before the Indonesian community in Moscow on Monday. He reiterated that this was not the right attitude. On the contrary the government wants the traders to exploit all the possibilities to augment trade with the Eastern European countries so that we can overcome export stagnation we are experiencing due to the world recession. We must establish direct trade with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of Eastern Europe in order to boost our non-oil export.

We must learn from the Western countries themselves how they fight to maintain their profitable trade relations with the countries of Eastern Europe. For instance, how, till recently, the United States' European allies fought against trade sanctions imposed by the United States on the Soviet Union natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. The United States itself sells a large amount of wheat and other commodities to the Soviet Union. Of all things, why should we not trade with the Soviet Union and other East European countries? Our traders should heed the vice president's call to also establish and augment trade with the Eastern European countries for the sake of keeping the momentum of our development.

KOMPAS COMMENTS ON SINO-INDONESIAN RELATIONS

BK221643 Jarkata KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "China, the Soviet Union and Us"]

[Text] Chinese subversion and infiltration still have to be taken into account. These were the remarks made by the chief of the State Intelligence Coordination Agency [Bakin], Yoga Sugomo, when he commented on queries made by the press on Wednesday [10 November] on the question of the normalization of Sino-Indonesian relations. According to him, it would be better to postpone the normalization since, apart from security people, there are still many problems which need to be solved before the normalization of relations can be realized.

Foreign Minister Mikhtar Kusumaatmaja also told the parliament on the same day that the government considered it unnecessary to hurry to normalize relations with China. In principle, Indonesia wants to restore its diplomatic relations with China, which are now frozen. But we are still waiting for the correct and beneficial timing to ensure that the normalization would not jeopardize the smooth implementation of national development as well as national stability.

President Suharto also has aired his views about the People's Republic of China. In his remarks during his flight from Tokyo to Jakarta on 22 October, he said the danger we are worrying about from China is not a physical or military one, but that of subversion and infiltration. He reminded the United States that its aid to China should not increase Chinese subversive and infiltrative capability.

Meanwhile, a news report from Beijing says that there is a possibility that China's foreign minister, Huang Hua, would resign from his post at the National Congress at the end of this month. The strongest candidate who is likely to succeed him is Wu Xueqian, a close friend of China's Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang. Although Wu is not a career diplomat, he is a party functionary with broad experiences in dealing with

various problems, especially Asian problems. He is also an experienced liaison man of the party, the youth league and the Third World. Huang Hua is reportedly to be replaced due to his deteriorating health.

If the concern over Chinese infiltration and subversion was mainly due to its Communist Party obligation to support its fellow community parties, then the emergence of a Chinese Communist Party leader as a foreign minister, who is an expert of the Third World, must also be taken into account.

Likewise, we need to also closely watch the approach being attempted by the Soviet Union and China to normalize their relations. So far there are still several obstacles which stand on the way to the success of their efforts, among others, the presence of the more than 1 million Soviet troops along the Soviet border with China. Because of this presence, China is compelled to counterbalance them, and this demands huge expenditures and limits the movement of Chinese troops.

The ideological factor seemed to be no longer an obstacle to their rapprochement. If the two sides could set aside their mutual suspicion that one country constitutes a danger against the other, they will succeed in their reapproachment and reconciliation efforts, at least for a time being, in facing a common enemy. This could happen only if relations between the United States and the Soviet Union worsen and China, in the meantime, no longer could trust the United States.

World peace could be in danger if reconciliation between China and the Soviet Union could be realized and China follows Soviet footsteps in the military buildup, which is expansive in character.

But this could be merely a pessimistic view. We hope that China, which has succeeded in wresting itself from Soviet "hegemony" since the 1960's, will maintain its stand. Its modernization program will fail if it places the emphasis on the military buildup. Its modernization efforts will succeed only if it promotes mutually beneficial cooperation with other countries, particularly with countries in the Asian region. Apart from this, it should stop its subversion and infiltration. International cooperation needs not to be carried out on the basis of a common ideology. On the contrary, a common ideology cannot always ensure a desired cooperation. The proof is the split between Moscow and Beijing and the conflict between Beijing and Hanoi.

MOKHTAR COMMENTS ON NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

BK191503 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Mikhtar Kusumaatmaja told commission-I of parliament during question time in Jakarta today that ASEAN hopes that the president of Democratic Kampuchea, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, will be able to attend and speak at the forthcoming nonaligned summit conference in New Delhi next March.

But, according to the foreign ministers, the problem is that India has so far recognized the ruling Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea. For this reason, ASEAN will seek approval from the Indian Government, in its capacity as host of the conference, to permit Sihanouk to attend and speak at the conference as the only living founder of the Nonaligned Movement and in his role as a president.

Touching on the current struggle of the Nonaligned Movement, Minister Mokhtar believes that the movement is continuing its struggle against colonialism, which caused backwardness and poverty.

SAUDI ARABIA PLACES UNOFFICIAL BAN ON FILIPINOS

KH200222 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Nov 82 p 4

[Excerpt] The government's overseas employment program, which in the past several years has been one of the safety valves to the country's unemployment and balance-of-payments problems, is in some trouble.

The Government of Saudi Arabia, the country's major labor-export market has lately imposed what both private and government sources refer to as an "unofficial ban" on the further recruitment of Filipino contract workers.

The ban, according to informed sources, was prompted by the irritation of the Saudi Arabian authorities over the various misdemeanors committed by Filipino contract workers. The Saudis, they said, were also irked by the recent blacklisting of some Saudi Arabian firms by the Labor Ministry for alleged violations of recruitment regulations.

The ban could severely derail the government's overseas employment program since, according to Labor Ministry statistics, Saudi Arabian jobs make up about 87 percent of all overseas jobs, generating for the economy foreign exchange remittances of about half a billion dollars annually.

The "unofficial ban" has been, according to sources, in the form of a verbal order by the Saudi Arabian minister of the interior to the Saudi Foreign Ministry to drastically reduce the issuance of visas for Filipino contract workers. The reduction has been cut by as much as 70 percent in the past month, a source estimated.

Several Saudi firms, managed by Filipinos together with other nationals, have reportedly raised the alarm to the Labor Ministry.

One company was told by Saudi Arabian authorities that its requests for visa certifications for Filipino contract workers had been turned down. The company was told that it would issue the visa certifications only if the contract workers are non-Filipinos.

One recruitment agency executive yesterday told BUSINESS DAY that the situation seems to be worsening since even visa certifications for Filipino workers requested by Saudi Government institutions apparently have been held back because of the unofficial ban.

Arriving from a Colombo Plan meeting in Tokyo yesterday, Labor Minister Blas F. Ople refused to confirm or deny the report, saying he has "directed the Philippine Overseas Employment Authority (POFA) to gather facts concerning this report restriction (in the further recruitment) of Filipino workers in Saudi Arabia."

Ople also said he has started talks with Saudi Ambassador Fawzi Shabukshi "regarding bilateral problems of this nature" and has scheduled a visit to Saudi Arabia "regarding this matter."

Sources said the labor minister is awaiting word from the Saudi Arabian minister of the interior about Ople's request for a meeting with him to convince the Saudi Government to lift the unofficial ban.

The Saudi Arabian Government however has reportedly refused to admit the existence of a ban, telling Philippine Government authorities only that they have started an official review of the impact of Filipino contract workers in Saudi Arabia. Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah had been quoted a few months ago as saying that the Saudis "are forced to bring in foreign workers because we need them to survive, although this has been something of a problem."

An executive of a recruitment agency also disclosed that, according to placement agency owners who went to Saudi Arabia last week, the "unofficial ban" has even turned into a "belligerent attitude" on the part of both Saudi Government agencies and private companies towards Filipino placement agencies. Because of this, one recruitment agency has been unable to collect about P4 million due his agency -- in the form of service fees and plane fares -- from Saudi Arabian principals.

The main reason for the Saudi Government's move, according to informed sources, was the fact that Saudi Arabian authorities have been irked by the commission of various misdemeanors and crimes by Filipino contract workers. This impression has been deepened because of the public beheading of Filipino workers for major crimes.

Labor Ministry officials in the past, however, have pointed out that there have been actually only very few crimes committed by Filipino contract workers. "We have 250,000 Filipino workers in Saudi Arabia and only less than 1 percent are giving Filipino contract workers a bad name," a top Labor Ministry official disclosed.

Sources disclosed that the Saudi Arabian Government apparently seems to be confident enough to ban Filipinos since they can still turn to other nationals such as Thais, Koreans, and Malaysians, for contract workers.

An executive of a placement agency said that according to recent reports, the Saudi Arabian Government has also felt "slighted" by several incidents involving Filipino contract workers and government authorities. "The Saudis have resented the numerous cases where Filipino contract workers, who either were facing charges for committing minor offenses or have left their jobs, were given asylum in the Philippine Embassy," he noted.

ESPALDON ON STATUS OF FILIPINOS IN SABAH

HK221328 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 22 Nov 82 pp 1, 12

[By Nelly Sindayen]

[Text] The 250,000 Filipinos in Sabah are not refugees because "they're at home" there, Muslim Affairs Minister Romulo Espaldon said. The Filipinos in Sabah are working and cannot be called refugees, Espaldon said in his address before the UN Walkers Club at the Manila Hilton.

Upon imposition of martial law in 1972, thousands of Muslims from the southern provinces fled to Sabah to avoid encounters between government troops and secessionist Muslim rebels. Efforts of the Philippine Government to make the refugees return have yet to succeed. Muslim academic, Dr Alunan Glang, had requested that Filipinos in Sabah -- whom government does not call refugees -- be returned to Mindanao.

Espaldon said that the last Islamic Conference resolution was "for the first time mild and in favor of the Philippine Government." He said that among other things, the Niger resolution passed last August "only asked the Philippine Government to speed up implementation of the Tripoli agreement."

Observers note that the Islamic conference's censure of the Philippine Government is still apparent in the resolution, but more diplomatic words had been used this time. They said that the Niger resolution wants not just the speeded up implementation but "the genuine implementation" of the Tripoli agreement.

Espaldon also told the UN Walkers Club that Nur Misuari is still chairman of his faction of the Moro National Liberation front (MNLF), rejecting reports that he had been replaced by Dimas Pundato. Pundato, Espaldon said, was installed chairman by the MNLF reformists group during the group's meeting last June in Sabah.

On the Philippines' claim to Sabah, Espaldon said President Marcos has stated "in black and white" the government's policy -- apparently referring to the president's 1977 announcement to drop the Sabah claim. He added that he supports President Marcos' statement in the 1977 Kuala Lumpur ASEAN summit, saying that were it not for the Sabah claim, fighting in Mindanao would not have gone this far.

MILITARY, POLICE BANNED FROM DRINKING PLACES

HK220225 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 21 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday banned all military and police personnel from nightclubs, disco and beer joints and other public drinking places following mounting complaints of military and police misbehavior in such places. Exempted from the ban are military and police personnel who go to these places because of specific official missions. "They should, however, be properly covered with specific written mission order," said Enrile in his memorandum to Gen. Fabian Ver, armed forces chief of staff, and Maj. Gen. Prospero Olivas, acting PC [Philippine Constabulary] chief and director general of the Integrated National Police.

In his directive, Enrile noted that "some of the reported incidents involving military and police personnel found to be under the influence of liquor have even led to the commission of serious crimes, such as homicide."

Ver and Olivas were directed "to institute an effective system of continuous and vigorous checks against any violation of the ban."

Enrile also directed the two officials to impose strictly on violators the necessary administrative and other penalties. He also directed military authorities to conduct a massive education and information program among all military and police personnel as a preventive measure.

A recent case cited by a Defense Ministry news release was that of a drunken PC soldier aboard a jeep who bumped two persons aboard a motorcycle. When another soldier tried to assist the victims, the drunken trooper killed him.

VER ACCEPTS SURRENDER OF MNLF MEMBERS, LEADERS

OW171429 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Two hundred and fifty-three hardcore members of the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] have put down their arms and dealt a serious blow to the movement's Mindanao operations.

The group, including 10 MNLF commanders from Sulu and Basilan surrendered Tuesday [16 November] in Jolo to Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fabian Ver. It was the biggest MNLF group to surrender this year and, attaching importance to the occasion, General Fabian Ver personally flew to Jolo to accept the secessionists' unconditional decision to stop fighting the government. General Ver told the group that the government would continue its economic development in Mindanao and Sulu.

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